FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

Kennedy-Khrushchev Talks

Vienna Meeting Planned. The U.S. and Soviet governments announced May 19 that Pres. Kennedy and Soviet Premier Khrushchev would hold a personal meeting in Vienna June 3-4.

The meeting, to come at the end of a planned visit to Paris May 31-June 2 by Pres. Kennedy, was to be the first private contact between the 2 leaders; Mr. Kennedy had attended a Capitol reception for Khrushchev during his U.S. visit in Sept. 1959, but the 2 did not converse. Khrushchev had met with ex-Pres. Eisenhower 3 times: in Geneva in 1955, in the U.S. during his 1959 visit, and in Paris at the abortive May 1960 summit conference. [See Vol. XX, p. 165B1]

Simultaneous statements issued in Washington and Moscow May 19 made it clear that the Vienna meeting would not constitute a "summit" conference or an attempt to negotiate U.S.-Soviet political differences.

The U.S. version said: "The President and the chairman [Khrushchev] understand that this meeting is not for the purpose of negotiating or reaching an agreement on the major international problems that involve the interest of many other countries. The meeting will, however, afford . . . opportunity for the first personal contact between them and a general exchange of views on the major issues which affect the relationships between the 2 countries."

Washington sources differed on whether Mr. Kennedy or Khrushchev had taken the initiative in arranging the Vienna meeting. Following the collapse of the 1960 Paris summit meeting, Khrushchev repeatedly had voiced a desire to meet with whoever succeeded Pres. Eisenhower in office. The first formal suggestion of a Kennedy-Khrushchev meeting, however, was believed to have been made in a personal message from the President to Khrushchev. It was carried by U.S. Amb.-to-USSR Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr. when he left Washington for Moscow Feb. 22 after participating in policy talks held by the incoming Kennedy Administration. Thompson arrived in Moscow Feb. 27 but was unable to deliver the message to Khrushchev, who left Moscow the next day for an extended tour of the Urals and Siberia. After repeated efforts to see Khrushchev, Thompson was summoned to Novosibirsk, Siberia, where he delivered the note during a 4-hour meeting Mar. 9. The Kennedy proposal, reportedly discussed at a White House meeting Mar. 27 between Mr. Kennedy and Soviet Foreign Min. Andrei A. Gromyko, remained dormant until May 3-4, when Gromyko was said to have asked Thompson if Pres. Kennedy still wished a meeting. Khrushchev's formal assent to the Vienna talks was delivered to Mr. Kennedy at the White House May 16 by Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Mikhail A. Menshikov. [See p. 61E3]

South Korea

Junta Forms Cabinet. Lt. Gen. Chang Do Young, 38, chairman of the military junta that seized power in South Korea May 16, became chief minister and defense minister in a cabinet named by the junta May 20 to replace the government of deposed Prime Min. John M. Chang.

The new cabinet was formed after Pres. Posun Yun had withdrawn a statement of resignation that would have forced the military régime to seek recognition from the U.S. and other allied nations. In an announcement of his intention to resign, issued May 19, Yun said he had failed in his work "to such an extent that a military coup d'état occurred and that the people are forced to bear the burden." The statement appealed for maintenance of order and expressed confidence in the aims of the junta. Yun withdrew the statement May 20 after a private meeting with Gen. Chang and Maj. Gen. Chung Hi Pak, the junta's political officer. He announced his reversal nervously at a news conference at which he was flanked by the 2 generals.

The military cabinet was sworn in May 21. Retired Lt. Gen. Kim Hong Il, 62, became foreign minister. Maj. Gen. Chung, believed to be the political planner behind the army coup, was not listed in the cabinet.

John M. Chang (left), whose South Korean regime was overthrown by military junta led by Lt. Gen. Chang Do Young (right). (Wide World)

The May 21 South Korean cabinet: Chief Minister and Defense Min.—Lt. Gen. Chang Do Young; Foreign Min.—Lt. Gen. Kim Hong Il; Home Min.—Maj. Justice—Brig. Gen. Ko Won Jung, Education—Marine Col. Moon Hi Suk; Construction—Col. Park Ki Suk; Commerce and Industry—Maj. Gen Chung Nae Hyuk; Health and Social Affairs—Air Force Capt. Gen. Chang Duk Sung; Transportation—Navy Capt. Kim Kwang Ok; Communications—Brig. Gen. Pai Duk Chin; Information—Brig. Gen. Shin Hung Sun; Cabinet Secy.—Brig Gen.Kim Pyung Sam; Agriculture and Forestry—Brig Gen. Chang Hyung Sun.

It was reported from Seoul May 18 that the army junta had been expanded from 6 to 30 members, including the commanders of all 3 armed services. Reporters questioned Gen. Chang May 19 at his first formal news conference about rumors that he initially had opposed the coup and had attempted to stop the junta, but he angrily refused comment. He disclosed that ex-Prime Min. Chang and his cabinet were being held under house arrest and might face trial.

The arrest of Lt. Gen. Lee Han Kim, commander of South Korea's powerful First Army, was reported in Seoul May 18. Gen. Lee, who was said to have been removed for his failure to declare immediate support for the junta, reportedly was replaced by Lt. Gen. Pak Lim Hang, a junta member.

(The UN Command for Korea reported May 20 that the coup had been carried out with 3,600 troops drawn from the South Korean Marine Brigade and artillery units of the 6th Army Corps.) [See p. 173B1]

United Nations

Deadlock on Secretariat. An 8-nation committee formed to study reorganization of the UN Secretariat was reported May 22 to have reached a deadlock on conflicting proposals for curtailing the powers of UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld through a division of his executive responsibilities.

According to the N.Y. Times, the most radical plan had been advanced by the Soviet representative in line with Premier Khrushchev's demand for Hammarskjöld's dismissal and his replacement by a 3-member executive board representing the Western, Soviet and neutralist blocs. The Soviet proposal reportedly called for a transfer of major responsibility for political matters to the Department of

Week in Headlines

U.S., USSR announced Pres. Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev would meet in Vienna in June.

Lt. Gen. Chang Do Young, South Korean coup leader, headed junta-appointed cabinet.

UN committee deadlocked over plans to reorganize Secretariat.

U.S. citizens' group accepted Castro offer to exchange captive Cuban rebels for U.S. bulldozers.

Integrationist "Freedom Riders" attacked in Montgomery, Ala.; martial law proclaimed; U.S. marshals dispatched.

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Political & Security Council Affairs, currently headed by Georgi P. Arkadyev of the USSR. In effect, this would give Arkadyev status equal to or greater than Hammarskjöld's 2 Undersecretaries for Political Affairs, Ralph J. Bunche of the U.S. and Chakravarthi Narasimhan of India. The post of executive assistant to Hammarskjöld, currently held by Andrew Cordier of the U.S., would be abolished.

A compromise proposal advanced by the Indian, Ghanaian and UAR representatives was said to have called for the appointment of 3 deputy secretaries general to share Hammarskjöld's policy-making powers.

The 8-nation committee had been named by Hammarskjöld in 1960 to study proposals for revising the UN Secretariat's upper executive structure. It was to report to the new Assembly in September. The committee's members: Leland Goodrich of the U.S., Sir Harold Parker of Britain, Guillaume Georges-Picot of France, Aleksei A. Roshchin of the USSR, C. S. Venatachar of India, Omar Loutfi of the UAR, Alex Quaison-Sackey of Ghana and Francisco Urrutia of Colombia. [See p. 50D2]

(The Times had reported Jan. 19 that a recent Soviet government communication to Hammarskjöld had demanded that increased numbers of Soviet citizens be hired by the UN Secretariat and that they be assigned to at least 50 high-level executive posts scheduled to become vacant. Hammarskjöld's office reported Jan. 19 that only 44 Russians held professional-level secretariat posts at the end of 1960, whereas UN personnel allotment criteria entitled the USSR to 140-180 such posts.)

Assembly Session Ended. The 1961 portion of the General Assembly's 15th session adjourned Apr. 21 after failing to deal with the questions of Hungary, Tibet, disarmament, outer space, Korea and a number of other "cold war" agenda items. The 15th session had begun Sept. 20, 1960, recessed Dec. 21, 1960, resumed Mar. 7 and adjourned Apr. 21 (the Assembly's clocks were stopped at midnight Apr. 21 although the session continued until early Apr. 22). It lasted 137 days and was the longest in UN history.

In addition to action on such matters as the Congo, Cuba and Angola [see pp. 158A1, 154A2, 148E2, 138F2], the Assembly considered the following questions before adjournment:

Hammarskjöld resignation — UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld presented the Assembly Apr. 5 with a "standing offer of resignation" if it felt the USSR was justified in demanding his dismissal for misconduct of the UN's Congo operations. Hammarskjöld, who admitted that his usefulness as secretary general had been diminished by the USSR's severance of relations with him, said that his dismissal was up to the Assembly, particularly that "vast majority of members who have an . . . interest in the proper functioning of this organization and who cannot be suspected of . . . bloc interests." He made it clear, however, that "if the Assembly does not . . . give expression to its wish for action in accordance with the Soviet demand, I must, with my standing offer of resignation before you, conclude that you . . . [do not] expect me to proceed on the basis of that offer. . . ." (The Hammarskjöld resignation, which would require a ⅔ Assembly majority for adoption, was not acted upon.)

Disarmament—A joint U.S.-Soviet resolution requesting postponement of debate on disarmament was approved unanimously by the Assembly's Political Committee Mar. 30 and adopted by the full Assembly without objection Apr. 21. Statements made to the Political Committee Mar. 30 by U.S. Amb.-to-UN Adlai E. Stevenson and Soviet Foreign Min. Andrei A. Gromyko disclosed that the U.S. and USSR had agreed to defer the UN disarmament debate in order to make a fresh attempt to negotiate on disarmament before the 16th Assembly session in September. Stevenson said that the U.S. currently was reviewing its disarmament policies and would be ready by the end of July for "what we hope will be fruitful negotiations." Preliminary talks "on questions relating to disarmament and to the resumption of negotiations in an appropriate body whose composition is to be agreed upon" would begin in June or July, Stevenson disclosed. The U.S.-Soviet agreement to postpone the UN arms debate pending renewed negotiations was worked out in a series of private meetings between Stevenson and Gromyko, in a Washington meeting Mar. 18 of Gromyko and State Secy. Rusk, and in a final conference Mar. 29 between Stevenson and Soviet Rep.-to-UN Valerian A. Zorin.

Spy flights—Soviet complaints accusing the U.S. of aggression for the May 1, 1960 U-2 reconnaissance flight over the USSR and the alleged incursion of Soviet airspace by a U.S. RB-47 jet July 1, 1960 were withdrawn in the Assembly Political Committee Apr. 5 by Soviet Rep.-to-UN Zorin. Zorin said the USSR was withdrawing the charges in the interest of improved relations with the Kennedy Administration; he suggested that the U.S. reciprocate by dropping its demands for debate of alleged Soviet-bloc aggression in Tibet and Hungary. Zorin's suggestion was rejected Apr. 5 by U.S. Rep.-to-UN Charles W. Yost, but the Assembly adjourned Apr. 21 without debating either the Tibet or Hungary items.

South Africa—The Assembly voted by 95-1 (Portugal opposed, South Africa, Spain and Nepal absent) Apr. 13 to condemn South Africa's apartheid racial policies as "reprehensible and repugnant to human dignity" and to urge "all states to consider taking such separate and collective action as is open to them [under the UN Charter] . . . to bring about the abandonment of the policies." A 2d resolution calling on South Africa to negotiate with India and Pakistan on their complaints of mistreatment of South Africans of Indian origin was approved by the Assembly the same day by a vote of 78-0 (2 abstentions). A 3d resolution, which would have condemned South African apartheid and called for sanctions including the severance of diplomatic and trade relations, was withdrawn in the Assembly Apr. 13 after its operative section had received 42 votes (34 opposed, 21 abstentions), less than the ⅔ majority required. The 3d resolution, sponsored by Ghana, 23 other African states, Cuba and Indonesia, had been approved by the Assembly's Political Committee Apr. 10 by a vote of 47-29 (18 abstentions).

South West Africa—The Assembly adopted 2 resolutions dealing with South African administration of South West Africa, a former German Colony mandated to South Africa by the League of Nations and ruled by it in defiance of repeated UN demands that the territory be placed under the UN trusteeship system. The first resolution, approved by the Assembly Mar. 16 by a vote of 74-0 (9 abstentions, including Britain and Australia; 16 absent, including South Africa), censured South Africa for its administration of South West Africa and its attempt to annex the territory. It called on British Commonwealth nations to persuade South Africa to submit the territory to UN trusteeship. The 2d resolution, adopted by the Assembly Apr. 7 by a vote of 83-0 (9 abstentions), deplored "reports of the terrorization of and armed action against the indigenous inhabitants," and efforts to assimilate the territory, and called on South Africa to "desist from such acts." It ordered the Assembly's Committee on South West Africa to continue to try to obtain first-hand information on South West African conditions and demanded that South Africa end its refusal to admit the committee to the territory.

(The National Party won 16 of 18 seats in South West Africa's Legislative Assembly in territorial elections held Mar. 8. Nonwhites, who comprised 90% of the territory's population of 500,000, were barred from voting.)

Arab Refugees—A resolution continuing UN aid for Arab refugees of the 1947-48 Arab-Israeli war was approved by the Assembly Apr. 21 by a vote of 37-17 (38 abstentions). (An estimated 1,000,000 refugees were in UN-supported camps in Arab nations bordering Israel; their numbers had more than doubled since the 1947-48 war.) A key provision, which would have called for consideration of establishing UN custodianship over the refugees' alleged "property rights" in the former areas of Palestine in-

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corporated within Israel, received votes of 44-38 (12 abstentions) and 44-35 (15 abstentions) but failed to win the ⅔ majority required for adoption. The custodial proposal had been recommended by the Assembly's Special Political Committee Apr. 18 by a 47-19 vote (20 abstentions, 13 absent). A U.S. sponsored draft calling for continued aid to the refugees but omitting the custodial proposal had been rejected by the Special Political Committee by a 31-30 vote (15 abstentions) the same day. Saudi Arabian Rep.-to-UN Ahmed Shukairy assailed Pres. Kennedy in the Assembly Apr. 21 for what he charged was the U.S.' attempt to muster votes against the property provision and its subservience to Israel and Zionism.

Economic Council—Italy was elected Apr. 18 on the 21st Assembly ballot to fill a vacant seat on the UN Economic & Social Council. A secret ballot, held after Belgium and India had agreed to withdraw their candidacies in favor of Italy, gave Italy 81 votes to 4 votes each for China, Cyprus and India, and one vote for Portugal. (The vacancy had existed since Dec. 31, 1960, when the terms of 6 members of the 18-nation council expired; only 5 nations had been elected to replace them by the 1960 session of the 15th Assembly. The Council's annual session, scheduled to open in New York Apr. 4, had been postponed indefinitely after the USSR challenged the legality of the meeting because of the vacancy.)

Mauritania, Mongolia—The Assembly voted Apr. 19 by 48-13 (33 abstentions, including the U.S. and USSR) to ask the Security Council to reconsider the applications for UN membership of Mauritania and Outer Mongolia. (The USSR had vetoed Mauritania's application when it came before the Security Council in 1960.) The 2 states' applications were linked in the same resolution despite U.S. Rep.-to-UN Charles W. Yost's denunciation of what he warned were attempts to arrange a "package deal" for the 2 states' simultaneous admission. Yost, who charged that Outer Mongolia was a Soviet dependency, said that the U.S. would be ready to support its admission when it could be proven to have "the attributes of an independent state." [See Vol. XX, p. 479E3]

Korea—The Assembly adjourned Apr. 21 without debating or acting on the question of Korean reunification. Preparation for a debate on Korea had been made, however, by the Assembly's Political Committee, which voted Apr. 12 by 59-14 (22 abstentions) to invite Communist North Korea to send a representative to the debate on condition it agreed to accept "the competence and authority" of the UN. The conditional invitation had been proposed by the U.S. in a departure from its past opposition to seating North Korean representatives under any conditions. The invitation was accepted Apr. 17 by North Korean Foreign Min. Pak Sung Chul, but the Communist delegation failed to arrive before the Assembly's adjournment.

Oman—The Assembly's Special Political Committee agreed Apr. 21 to postpone until the 16th session action on Arab charges of British repression in the Persian Gulf sultanate of Muscat and Oman. Led by Saudi Arabia and the UAR, 10 Arab states charged in the committee Apr. 19 that Britain had committed aggression in its suppression of an alleged war for Omani independence led by the Imam of Oman. Saudi Rep.-to-UN Ahmed Shukairy accused Britain of leading a "war for oil" in its armed support of the sultan of Muscat and Oman. British Rep.-to-UN Colin T. Crowe replied Apr. 20 that (1) the Arab states were inciting Omani rebellion with the aid of local chiefs eager to seize the region's oil wealth; (2) no British forces currently were based in Muscat and Oman.

Tanganyika, Cameroons — Resolutions providing for the end of British trusteeship over Tanganyika and the British Cameroons in 1961 were approved by the Assembly Apr. 21. The first, indorsing British plans to free Tanganyika Dec. 28 and recommending its admission to the UN, was approved by the Assembly unanimously. The 2d, accepting the results of a recent self-determination plebiscite in the British Cameroons, indorsed plans for merger of the territory's northern region with Nigeria June 1 and merger of the southern region with (formerly French) Cameroon Oct. 1. The 2d resolution, opposed mainly by African French Community states, was adopted by the Assembly by 64-23 (10 abstentions). [See Vol. XX, p. 474F3]

U.S. African Aid Plan. Africa's newly-independent nations were challenged by the U.S. Mar. 23 to begin work on a long-range African aid program that would be administered "by, of and for Africa" through the UN.

Addressing the Assembly's Political Committee, U.S.-Amb.-to-UN Adlai E. Stevenson called on African states to take the lead in coordinated planning of a "program of real scope, both in time and size," to "make the 1960s a historic period of democratic progress in all of Africa." Stevenson declared that "only the Africans can develop Africa in the last analysis." He pledged that if the nations concerned took steps to plan such a program, the U.S. would give its "wholehearted" support and would lead efforts to mobilize support among other industrial countries. He said any effective African aid program would have to be multilateral to prevent it from being subordinated to cold war and other political purposes.

The Stevenson speech was attacked in the Political Committee the same day by Nigerian Economy Min. Jaja Wachuku, who charged that the proposal was vague and lacked a "statement in dollars."

Stevenson, in an address Mar. 28 to a 25-nation caucus of African UN member states, pledged that "substantial" U.S. aid and food surpluses would be given to African nations, but only to those that demonstrated their ability to begin intelligent and effective development programs. The caucus appointed a 7-nation committee (Nigeria, Sudan, Upper Volta, Ghana, Niger, Cameroon, Morocco) to study the U.S. proposals.

At a New York meeting Mar. 29 of the UN Committee for Industrial Development, Puerto Rico's Operation Bootstrap development program was recommended by the U.S. as a model for other less-developed areas. U.S. Rep.-to-UN Teodoro Moscoso, Operation Bootstrap director, told the committee that the program provided for the 3 factors basic to success of any development effort: (1) sound government to insure sound planning and use of resources; (2) education; (3) social justice to insure that "fruits of the new efforts were justly distributed."

(A proposal for creation of a UN Peace Corps similar to the program begun by the U.S. was suggested in a letter from Stevenson to Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld [made public Apr. 25]. Stevenson urged that the UN Economic & Social Council study measures to permit UN member states to make available youthful volunteers for service with UN agencies throughout the world.)

(The U.S. Mission to the UN moved May 15 into its new $3¾ million headquarters adjacent to the UN site in New York. The headquarters had the status of an embassy.)

French Renounce UN Rôle. A virtual boycott by France of UN operations with which it did not agree was announced by Pres. de Gaulle at a Paris news conference Apr. 11.

De Gaulle, who declared that the UN had been transformed into a body inconsistent with the wishes of its original founders, said that France "did not wish to participate either by her men or her money in any present or possible enterprise of this organization—or this disorganization." He confirmed that France would not pay its share of the cost of UN operations in the Congo or of any future UN military operations. French Foreign Ministry spokesmen said later the same day that de Gaulle's statement had been meant to refer to UN "military" enterprises, rather than all UN enterprises.

De Gaulle declared that UN executives had shown their ambition "to intervene in all kinds of subjects," including those dealing with domestic affairs of member states and not subject to UN action. He asserted that the General Assembly had been intended to act only on those matters referred to it by the Security Council but had "taken on all powers and it can deliberate on everything without and even against the advice of the Security Council." De Gaulle warned that eventually, "reasonable nations, noting what the [UN] experiment has come to, will take over this great world affair on new bases." [See Vol. XX, p. 373E3]

Other UN Developments. Delegations from 73 nations, meeting in New York, voted Mar. 25 by 46-0 (8 abstentions, Burma and 7 Soviet-bloc states) to adopt a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs combining the 9 existing international conventions and agree-

ments on drug control. The convention was to come into force on ratification by 40 governments. . . . A "2d Congress of Vienna" met in Vienna Mar. 2-Apr. 18 under UN auspices to study UN International Law Commission proposals for the recodification of traditional diplomatic usages and immunities. 36 of the 84 nations attending the conference signed Apr. 18 a draft code, which was to become effective on ratification by 22 states. . . . The Human Rights Commission ended its 17th session at UN Headquarters in New York Mar. 17 after approving studies of the rights of arrested persons and of freedom from arbitrary arrest and exile and recommending observance of a "Freedom from Prejudice and Discrimination Year." . . . The 3d session of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, attended by delegates from 40 countries, was convened in Addis Ababa Feb. 6 by Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie. . . . The spring session of the International Parliamentary Union was opened in Geneva Apr. 4. . . . The UN International Law Commission elected Grigori I. Tunkin of the USSR as chairman of its 13th meeting May 1 as the session convened in Geneva. . . . Judge Bohdan Winiarski, 77, of Poland was elected Apr. 5 to a 3-year term as president of the International Court of Justice at The Hague. Judge Ricardo J. Alfaro of Panama was elected vice president.

Cuban PW-Tractor Exchange

Castro's Offer. Cuban Premier Fidel Castro offered May 17 to exchange 1,214 rebels captured in the Apr. 17 Cuban invasion for 500 U.S. bulldozers. (It was explained later that he wanted heavy tractors rather than bulldozers.) Castro, speaking in a televised address at a rally of peasants in Havana, warned that if his offer were not accepted, the prisoners would "work hard building trenches and fortifications." He qualified his offer by adding: "Of course, those [prisoners] . . . who have committed murders cannot be exchanged for anything. . . . The fascist priests we will send for free."

Private U.S. Group Accepts. Castro's proposal was accepted May 20 in a telegram sent him by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, United Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Johns Hopkins University. They said they would help raise money as private citizens to pay for the cost of the machinery. Their acceptance of Castro's offer, they said, was made "not as a response to a demand for political ransom but out of common humanity."

A White House spokesman acknowledged May 24 that Pres. Kennedy had taken the initiative in encouraging the formation of the private citizens' committee to raise the funds for the tractors.

U.S. State Department spokesman Joseph W. Reap May 20 said that despite the "cynicism of the barter proposal" the U.S. would consider issuing licenses to export the bulldozers to Cuba if an agreement could be worked out.

PW Committee Sent to U.S. A 10-man committee of captured Cuban rebels (9 of whom were battalion commanders) arrived in Miami May 20 to negotiate the deal. A Havana radio broadcast said that the prisoners, selected by other captive rebels to carry out the barter mission, had 7 days to reach an agreement. If they failed, they were to return to Cuba.

The rebel prisoners met in Washington May 22 with Mrs. Roosevelt, Reuther and Eisenhower, who had formally organized their group earlier May 22 as the Tractors for Freedom Committee. Reuther said after the meeting that his committee had given the Cuban delegation "a firm commitment" that the tractors would be sent to Cuba.

(Mrs. Roosevelt was named honorary chairman of the tractor committee. Reuther and Eisenhower were named co-chairmen. Joseph Dodge of Detroit, ex-treasurer of the U.S. Budget Bureau, was named treasurer. The committee was to establish headquarters in Detroit to conduct a nation-wide drive for voluntary contributions to finance the tractors' purchase.)

Castro Proposes Alternative. In what appeared to be an alternative offer, Castro demanded May 22 that 1,200 "political prisoners" in the U.S. and elsewhere be exchanged for the Cuban rebels.

In another statement broadcast by Havana radio May 22, Castro threatened to call off the tractor-prisoner negotiations if the U.S. continued to refer to the transaction as an exchange for prisoners. Castro said he regarded the tractors as "indemnification" for damage caused by the Cuban invaders.

Among the prisoners Castro said he wanted returned in his alternative prisoner-for-prisoner proposal were Puerto Rican nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos (who was serving a jail term for his part in an unsuccessful Puerto Rican revolt Oct. 30, 1950) and Francisco Molina, a pro-Castro Cuban who faced sentencing in New York on charges of fatally shooting a Venezuelan girl during a brawl with anti-Castro Cubans. Castro offered to trade the latter for Capt. Manuel Artimé, the invasion leader.

U.S. Policy Debate. Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.), chairman of a Senate subcommittee on Latin American affairs, asked in a Senate speech May 22 whether the Tractors for Freedom Committee had U.S. government "clearance, and if it does let's openly say that this is part of the foreign policy of the United States and that this committee is acting as an agency" of the State Department.

Pres. Kenndy May 24 urged Americans to contribute to the Tractors for Freedom Committee fund drive. He said that if "they [the Cuban captives] were our brothers in a totalitarian prison, every American would want to help. I happen to feel deeply that all who fight for freedom—particularly in our hemisphere—are our brothers." Mr. Kennedy said the U.S. had "not been and cannot be a party" to the negotiations involving Castro's offer. But he stressed that the U.S. "should not interfere" with "humanitarian efforts" of "private citizens [who] seek to help prevent suffering in other lands. . . ."

Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.), in a Senate speech May 24, criticized Mr. Kennedy's statement as "lending prestige of the [U.S.] government to this surrender to blackmail." The U.S., Goldwater added, would "be lucky if he [Castro] does not wind up demanding 500 hydrogen bombs rather than 500 tractors." [See pp. 169D1, 134A2; Vol. XIV, p. 77D2]

Gore Vs. Joint Chiefs. Sen. Albert Gore (D., Tenn.) May 19 urged the replacement of all members of the U.S.' Joint Chiefs of Staff for their part in the illfated Cuban invasion. He did so after hearing testimony by the Joint Chiefs' chairman, Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, at a closed Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee hearing on the Apr. 17 attack. By contrast, Subcommittee Chrmn. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) expressed "complete confidence in the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

Sen. Frank Church (D., Ida.), also a subcommittee member, said May 19 that the CIA and the Defense Department shared the blame for the invasion's failure. He said that both agencies had "advised the President that the [invasion] plan was feasible." [See pp. 179G1, 111G3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Return from Canada. Pres. and Mrs. Kennedy returned from their state visit to Canada May 18.

A joint communiqué issued in Ottawa May 18 by the President and Canadian Prime Min. John Diefenbaker emphasized their countries' aims to "assist peoples less privileged than our own" and to promote "employment and a general expansion of world trade." It also stated their agreement that: (a) "it is more than ever necessary that the strength and unity of NATO be reinforced"; (b) "the alignment of a regime in the Western hemisphere with Communist leadership abroad was a matter for serious concern"; (c) the new machinery of the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD) would enable U.S.-Canadian policies and contributions "to be more closely related than in the past." [See pp. 175F2-176D1]

3d Peace Corps Project. Pres. Kennedy announced May 22 that the Peace Corps' 3d overseas project would be to supply 300 science and English teachers for the Philippines. The project had been approved at a meeting in Manila May 6 of Philippine Pres. Carlos P. Garcia and Peace Corps Director R. Sargent Shriver. [See p. 176C-E3]

Rail Strike Blocked. Pres. Kennedy named an emergency fact-finding board under the Railway Labor Act May 19 to block a scheduled May 22 nationwide walkout by the 5,000-member AFL-CIO Railroad Yardmasters of America.

Members of the emergency board: Harold M. Gilden of Chicago, chairman; William H. Coburn of Washington; the Rev. Leo Cyril Brown, St. Louis University economics professor.

Union Pres. Milton G. Schoch said union demands included a $50 a month raise, 7 paid holidays and improved vacation benefits. [See Vol. XX, p. 181A-C1]

Union Fund Law Revision. Pres. Kennedy May 19 urged Congress to amend the 1958 Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act to give the Labor Secretary power to investigate abuses of such employe funds and to bring lawsuits against violators. [See Vol. XX, p. 282C-D3]

Foreign Investment Aid. Pres. Kennedy May 5 signed a bill to exempt from U.S. taxation the interest received from Treasury securities owned by foreign central banks. The new law, which would bring little change in present practice, was designed to encourage foreign governments to buy more U.S. securities and thus help halt the U.S.' gold outflow. [See p. 73D-E3]

'Freedom Riders'

Violence in Montgomery. Violence erupted in Montgomery, Ala. May 20 when mobs attacked Negro and white "Freedom Riders" who entered the city by bus to test segregation barriers in interstate buses and terminals.

White mobs gathered May 21 in an apparent design to attack Negroes attending a mass meeting in a church. In the face of this threat to peace Gov. John Patterson proclaimed martial law in Montgomery May 21 and summoned National Guard troops to maintain order. U.S. marshals, who had been called "interlopers" by Patterson when they arrived in Montgomery May 20, were asked for help by state officials in the crisis near the Negro church.

Bus Riders Attacked. The Montgomery incident began after 7 Negro college students from Nashville, Tenn., who had been arrested following the previous week's "Freedom Ride" incident in Birmingham, were removed from jail May 19 and taken by police to the Tennessee line. (2 other arrested "Freedom Riders," also Nashville college students—Paul Brooks, a Negro, and James William Zwerg, 21, a white student at Fisk University—received $25 suspended fines.) Refusing to go back to Tennessee, the 7 students returned to Birmingham and joined 11 other Negroes and 3 whites at the Greyhound bus terminal's "white" waiting room to try to continue the "Freedom Ride." After waiting almost 18 hours, they boarded a bus to Montgomery.

When the bus arrived in Montgomery May 20, the "Freedom Riders" immediately were attacked by a mob of about 200 whites. Police Commissioner L. P. Sullivan, sitting in a car on the side of the station away from the fighting, told a reporter: "We have no intention of standing guard for a bunch of troublemakers coming into our city. . . ."

Police arrived 10 minutes after the fighting erupted, but the crowd, swollen to about 1,000, continued to beat "Freedom Riders" and several newsmen with clubs and fists. Alabama Public Safety Director Floyd Mann, pulling a pistol, forced the mob back from a fallen Negro and rescued a TV newsman. An hour and 15 minutes after the violence had started, 11 mounted sheriff's deputies and 10 more police cars arrived. Then, with the aid of tear gas, the authorities halted the rioting.

Among 19 persons injured (2 were hospitalized, including Zwerg) were 4 newsmen and 5 Negro bystanders. Other "Freedom Riders" injured were 2 white girl students and 6 Negroes.

Marshals Dispatched. On learning of the Montgomery incident, Pres. Kennedy May 20 expressed "deepest concern" and ordered the Attorney General "to take all necessary steps." He called on Alabama state and city officials to "meet their responsibilities" and on Alabama citizens and visitors to refrain from provocative actions.

Immediately after the President's statement was released, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, the President's brother, announced that about 350-400 U.S. marshals were being dispatched to Montgomery under the direction of Deputy Atty. Gen. Byron R. White. Kennedy said the marshals were being sent "to assist state and local authorities in the protection of persons and property and vehicles in Alabama." (Their use was authorized by the 1871 statute under which troops had been sent to Little Rock in 1957.)

The Attorney General May 20 sent Patterson a telegram informing him of the marshals' mission and reviewing the negotiations between the U.S. and Alabama prior to the incident. The wire said: Alabama officials had been told repeatedly of the U.S.' concern over the explosive situation there ("free travel had not been possible for 5 days") and of the "clear" responsibility of the U.S. to guarantee safe passage in interstate commerce; after Pres. Kennedy and the Attorney General had tried futilely to reach Patterson by telephone May 19, John Seigenthaler had been sent as the President's personal representative to confer with Patterson; Seigenthaler, in Patterson's presence May 19, had informed the Attorney General that Patterson (1) had said Alabama had the "will, the force, the men and the equipment to fully protect everyone in Alabama," (2) had suggested that the U.S. notify the Greyhound Bus Co. of Alabama's guarantee, (3) had considered the offer of U.S. marshals "unnecessary"; "based on this assurance of safe conduct," the students took the trip to Montgomery, but when they arrived, "no police were present . . . an armed mob was"; Seigenthaler "attempted to rescue a young white girl being attacked by the mob, was knocked to the ground and left unconscious in the street." (Seigenthaler was hospitalized overnight for concussion.)

Patterson, after the riot, released a statement saying he would not allow any group to "take the law into their hands." "We have the duty and the desire" to protect life and keep order, he said, but "how we will do so is a matter for us to determine."

Patterson and White conferred May 21 in the presence of reporters. White asserted that "we have not the right to prevent anyone from traveling on interstate carriers. The people in this federal union have a right to move through these states." Patterson replied: "We are enforcing the law fairly and impartially and we will continue to do so 24 hours a day"; Alabama had not asked for and did not need or want the U.S. marshals' help; the marshals were "interlopers," and their presence was "unwarranted"; Alabama would arrest and prosecute U.S. agents "who violate any state laws."

Copies of Kennedy's wire to Patterson were sent to governors of all states. Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus May 22 called the "Freedom Riders" a "group of agitators and provocators." Mississippi Gov. Ross Barnett responded that his public safety commissioner would be instructed to meet any "Freedom Riders" at the state border and escort them across Mississippi without a stop.

Church Meeting Menaced. Atty. Gen. Kennedy appealed May 21 for a "return to reason" and urged Alabamans and travelers in Alabama to refrain from provocative acts that would "further damage our country."

But that evening a mob of about 1,000 whites formed and was held in uneasy check by U.S. marshals across the street from Montgomery's First Baptist Church, where about 1,500 Negroes held a well-publicized mass meeting at which the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, 34, pastor of the church and president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, introduced the "Freedom Riders." A rock was hurled into the church, and several tear gas bombs thrown at the mob were tossed back at the marshals.

Inside the church, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who had come to Montgomery to advise Negroes in the situation, phoned Atty. Gen. Kennedy to express his concern for the Negroes' safety. Kennedy assured King the marshals could handle the situation.

Just prior to the call, Kennedy, after a report from White that the mob was forming, had called Pres. Kennedy in Middleburg, Va. to apprise him of the situation. He had also called Patterson to tell him more men were needed. Mann, terming the situation "ugly," asked White to "commit any reserves" of U.S. marshals (they were already committed).

Martial Law. Faced with this situation, Patterson proclaimed martial law in Montgomery May 21 and ordered Adjutant Gen. Henry V. Graham to take whatever steps were necessary to preserve law and order.

National Guardsmen arrived on Graham's orders late May 21 and, with drawn bayonets, took up posts around the church. The Negroes inside were told to remain and were given police and National Guard escorts home early May 22.

Kennedy, after conferring with the President May 22, ordered 200 more U.S. marshals into Alabama because, he said, "we're not satisfied with the situation." He said they would remain in Montgomery until the U.S. was "shown by actions that Alabama can deal with the situation."

Late May 22, however, White met with Graham and the 2 agreed to call out the marshals only if the 800 National Guardsmen needed help. The marshals then were withdrawn from Montgomery streets to nearby Maxwell Air Force Base.

The Alabama Congressional delegation asked Atty. Gen. Kennedy May 22 to withdraw the marshals from Montgomery. Kennedy promised in a reply May 23 that the marshals, used with "great reluctance," would not remain "a minute longer than is necessary." He reiterated, however, that "what is needed now is action . . . not merely words of intention" on the part of the governor and local law enforcement officers.

With Guardsmen on patrol, the town remained tense May 22; several bomb threats—one causing the evacuation of 1,800 pupils from 2 junior high schools—and 2 attempted house-burnings were reported.

"Freedom Ride" to Continue. King met with the "Freedom Riders" May 23 and announced at a news conference afterwards that they were determined to continue the "Freedom Ride." King said the Rev. James Morris Lawson Jr. would instruct "Freedom Riders" in Montgomery in the "philosophy and techniques" of nonviolent action. Patterson May 23 called King "a menace to the city" and accused the U.S. marshals of causing the rioting at the church May 21 by bringing King to Montgomery and escorting him to the church.

Alabama to Mississippi. 27 "Freedom Riders" rode in 2 buses from Montgomery to Jackson, Miss. May 24 and were arrested in Jackson within minutes of their arrival. The arrests were a fresh interruption in the planned "Freedom Rides" to New Orleans.

Before leaving Montgomery some of the "Freedom Riders" were served at the previously segregated lunch counter in the city's Trailways terminal. (2 white waitresses refused to serve them but were replaced by Negro waitresses.)

The first bus from Montgomery left at 9:12 a.m. On it were Alabama Adjutant Gen. Henry V. Graham, 11 Negro and one white "Freedom Riders," 17 newsmen and 6 armed National Guardsmen. A squad of city motorcycle police preceded the bus to the city limits, where 16 highway patrol cruisers, carrying 3 National Guardsmen and 2 state troopers each, took over convoy duties. 20 cars with reporters trailed behind, and 3 L-19 reconnaissance planes and 2 helicopters flew overhead. 1,000 National Guardsmen were stationed along U.S. Route 80, the road the bus took.

The trip in Alabama had no major incident. Rest stops were made at isolated spots. At Demopolis a hard object struck the bus. At the Mississippi line, Graham and the Alabama Guardsmen were replaced by Lt. Col. Gillespie V. Montgomery (who also was a state senator) and 7 Mississippi National Guardsmen.

In Mississippi the bus stopped only once, at Meridian, to change drivers; Montgomery twice refused requests to call a rest stop.

(During the trip the Rev. James M. Lawson, one of the "Freedom Rider" passengers, told reporters: "We see this ride as one that is attempting to get the nation to make a final decision on segregation. . . . We say that our nation has not yet made this decision." He reiterated a statement made by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., as he saw the group off from Montgomery, that the trip under military escort was not a "valid" test of the segregation policies.)

The bus terminal at Jackson was cordoned off by police, who held 3 leashed dogs. In addition, about 100 Guardsmen with fixed bayonets were stationed nearby when the bus arrived at 3:55 p.m. The "Freedom Riders" disembarked and were arrested minutes later as they tried to enter the terminal's "white" rest rooms.

The 2d busload of "Freedom Riders"—14 Negroes and one white—arrived in Jackson from Montgomery at 6:47 p.m. the same day, and all 15 were arrested 3 minutes later for refusing Police Capt. J. L. Ray's demand they leave the entrance to the terminal's "white" cafeteria. All were held on charges of breaching the peace and refusing to obey an officer.

"Freedom Riders" arrested included James Farmer, national director of CORE, and the Rev. C. T. Vivian, 36, of Nashville, Tenn.

'Cooling-Off' Urged. Atty. Gen. Kennedy May 24 appealed for a "cooling-off period" because of the "very difficult" situation in Alabama and Mississippi. He said "it would be wise" for travelers in the 2 states to delay their trips until "an atmosphere of reason and normalcy has been restored." He foresaw "increasing possibility that innocent persons may be injured" since "a mob asks no questions."

Earlier May 24 Kennedy had urged restraint in view of Pres. Kennedy's impending foreign visit. Actions that discredited the U.S., he said, could harm the President's mission.

Legal Action. White's staff obtained from U.S. Judge Frank M. Johnson in Montgomery May 21 a temporary injunction barring 3 different Ku Klux Klan organizations and their leaders from interfering with interstate bus transportation in or through Alabama. Named in the injunction as defendants: Robert M. Shelton of Tuscaloosa, Alvin Horn of Talladega, Lester C. Hawkins and Thurman E. Ouzts of Montgomery.

FBI agents May 22 arrested in Anniston 4 whites, all Anniston residents, on charges of throwing a fire bomb into the Greyhound bus burned last week. Those arrested: Robert Dale Couch, 19, Jerry Ronald Eason, 22, Frank B. Johnson, 43, and Dalford Leonard Roberts, 42.

A "Freedom Rider" of the previous week, John Lewis, was arrested during the rioting May 20 on the strength of an injunction issued in Montgomery May 19 by Alabama Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones. The injunction barred "Freedom Riders" from "entry into and travel within" Alabama and from participation in "conduct calculated to provoke breaches of the peace."

The Montgomery police May 23 arrested Claude Henley, 37, on assault and battery charges connected with the May 20 beatings of 2 NBC newsmen. [See p. 177D1-E3]

Other Civil Rights News

Legislation Proposed. Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.) and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) May 8 introduced in the Senate and House 6 bills designed to fulfill the 1960 Democratic platform pledges on civil rights.

The bills would: (a) bar poll taxes and literacy tests for voting (SJ Res. 81 & 82 and HJ Res. 404 & 403); (b) require school boards in segregated districts to file "first-step compliance" desegregation plans (S1817 and HR6890); (c) authorize the Attorney General to file civil suits in civil rights cases (S1818 and HR6877); (d) provide court remedies for job discrimination and ban discriminatory practices in businesses or unions with 50 or more members (S1819 and HR6875); (e) make the Civil Rights Commission permanent (S1820 and HR6876).

White House Press Secy. Pierre Salinger said May 9 that the bills were "not Administration-backed." Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) explained: "We want to get the . . . [President's program] through, and after that we will consider civil rights if necessary."

NAACP Executive Secy. Roy Wilkins May 10 criticized the Administration's position as "mistaken and regrettable." [See Vol. XX, pp. 237F3-238G1]

(Georgia Gov. Ernest Vandiver called a news conference May 9 to denounce the Clark-Celler civil rights bills. He said he had agreed to support Pres. Kennedy for election only after Mr. Kennedy had pledged that he would never send troops to Georgia to enforce school desegregation.) [See p. 25G2-B3]

Jacksonville Integration. Negroes were served at lunch counters in Jacksonville, Fla. May 16 in an uneventful start of integration that reportedly had been planned at meetings between business and Negro leaders. [See Vol. XX, p. 458B2]

Congress

Defense Spending Voted. Rival versions of Administration legislation authorizing missile, naval vessel and aircraft expenditures were passed by Senate voice vote May 15 and by 401-0 House vote May 24. Contrary to Administration requests, both bills would increase authorizations for long-range, manned B-52 and B-58 bombers. Production of these bombers currently was scheduled to end July 1, 1962.

The Senate bill (S1852) would authorize $12,499,800,000, including $525 million for the B-52s and B-58s. (The Administration had requested a $11,974,800,000 total.) Before approving the bill Mar. 9, the Senate Armed Service Committee had rejected Sen. Strom Thurmond's (D., S.C.) amendment to add $169 million to begin Nike-Zeus production.

The House bill (HR6151) would authorize $12.368 billion. The increase over the Administration request included $337 million for B-52s and B-58s, $25 million for 3 new jet planes for the President and other officials, $21,200,00 to improve the C-135 engine and $10 million to build 2 nuclear-powered frigates in place of 3 with conventional power. The House Armed Services Committee May 3 had approved the B-52 increase as an "insurance policy" in the event a nuclear-weapons ban was effected. It had rejected, by 16-14 vote, an amendment to add another $138 million for the B-70 program.

Defense Secy. Robert S. McNamara had backed the Administration's proposals in testimony before the Senate and House Armed Services Committees Apr. 4 and 11 and before the Senate Appropriations' Defense Subcommittee Apr. 18. Air Force Secy. Eugene M. Zuckert and the AF chief of staff, Gen. Thomas D. White, testified Apr. 26 that they did not approve of the Administration's proposed B-70 cutback. [See p. 113D-E1]

Aid to Satellites. The Senate May 11 passed by 43-36 vote a bill (S1215) to amend the Battle Act to give the President authority to extend aid to Soviet satellites in Europe.

During debate May 9 and 11 the bill's opponents warned that such aid would only ease the strain of Soviet support of the satellites. They particularly objected to proposed aid to Poland because of Cuba's recently announced receipt of $13 million in Polish aid.

Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.) said May 11 that in Poland, the Administration planned only to lend Polish currency obtained from farm surplus sales. [See p. 37F1]

School Aid Debated. The Senate May 16-19 and 22-24 debated the Administration's $2.55 billion aid-to-education bill (S1021) and rejected a series of proposals to tie civil rights provisions to the bill.

The bill was amended, however, to broaden coverage to include, without increasing the total authorization, aid for bus transportation, custodial services, teaching materials, retirement of school bonds and similar costs. The amendment, proposed by Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R., Vt.), was supported by the bill's Senate manager, Sen. Wayne L. Morse (D., Ore.) and was approved May 23 by a 51-39 vote.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) had announced May 16, after meeting with Administration officials, but before the opening of Senate debate, that backers of the bill had dropped plans to merge it with the proposed bill to amend the National Defense Education Act, which contained provisions for federal loans to private schools. Advocates of public-school aid reportedly feared that S1021 might not pass if tied to private-school aid.

A proposed amendment by Sen. Strom Thurmond (D., S.C.)—to ban the withholding of aid from states because of segregation of their schools—was rejected May 17 by a 70-25 vote (43 D. & 27 R. vs. 19 D. & 6 R.). A controversy erupted after Mansfield said he saw "a great deal of merit" in Thurmond's proposal because it affirmed Administration policy that the school program should not be used as an anti-segregation tool. But Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.), manager of the House's school aid bill, reported May 17 that Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Abraham A. Ribicoff had disavowed Administration support of the Thurmond amendment. Powell pledged to oppose any such amendment with his own amendment to withhold aid to segregated districts.

An amendment similar to Thurmond's, introduced by Sen. Herman E. Talmadge May 24, was defeated by a 61-30 vote. (Talmadge's and Thurmond's amendments were termed "reverse Powell amendments.")

The Senate May 22 voted 61-25 (54 D. & 7 R. vs. 4 D. & 21 R.) to table an amendment by Sen. Prescott Bush (R., Conn.) to withhold aid from states not progressing "toward full compliance with the constitutional requirement that racial discrimination be ended in public schools." Mansfield, in opposing the amendment, maintained that the bill should be considered solely on its merits "without reference" to race or religion. Many of the amendment's supporters, including Bush and Sens. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) and Frank J. Lausche (D., O.), opposed federal aid to education and admitted they would not vote for the school-aid bill even if the amendment were accepted.

Another civil rights "rider" was proposed May 23 by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.), who urged authorization of court challenges of the constitutionality of grants to states maintaining segregated schools. It was rejected by a 62-32 vote.

A proposal by Goldwater, defeated May 24 by a 66-25 vote (51 D. & 15 R. vs. 16 R. & 9 D.), would have authorized $351 million in loans for construction of nonprofit private schools to match the public-school grants. The proposal had been revised on the floor to include a provision to bar aid to segregated school districts.

Among other proposals rejected:

May 17—A substitute bill by Sen. William A. Blakley (D., Tex.) to refund to the states for educational use 2% of their residents' U.S. income taxes.

May 19—An amendment sponsored by Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) and John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.) to reduce the grant authorization by $326 million and to distribute a larger share of the aid to the richer and poorer states (Javits said the $326 million was "sweetening" for about 20 middle-income-range states); defeated by 50-33 vote. A substitute bill by Sen. Norris Cotton (R., N.H.) to give part of the U.S. cigarette tax to states for education aid, rejected by 63-29 vote. A proposal by Sen. William Proxmire (D., Wis.) to finance the aid by tax refunds instead of by appropriations, defeated by 73-22 vote.

May 23—A Goldwater substitute bill to allow a reduction in U.S. income tax in the amount paid for local school taxes, rejected by 79-10 vote.

May 24—A Goldwater proposal to ban the use of the aid for teachers' salaries. A proposal of Sen. Francis Case (R., S.D.) to rebate 1% of income and corporation taxes to states on the basis of their school-age population. A Lausche amendment to restore the bill to the Administration's original requests. A Cooper-Javits amendment to restore the Administration's original authorization ceiling. [See p. 166D1-C2]

Braceros Bill. The House May 11 passed and sent to the Senate by 231-157 vote (115 D. & 116 R. vs. 115 D. & 42 R.) a bill (HR2010) to extend until Dec. 31, 1963 the program of importing Mexican farm laborers (braceros).

5 amendments aimed at protecting the wages and jobs of American farm workers had been rejected by the House May 10 and May 11. 3 of these were proposed May 10 by Rep. Merwin Coad (D., Ia.) and had received Labor Secy. Arthur J. Goldberg's support. Coad criticized fellow-members of the House Agriculture Committee for approving the bill Apr. 19 in preference to the Administration's proposals. [See p. 157B2-C3]

FOREIGN

Angola

Ghanaians Among Rebels. The capture of 71 Ghanaians fighting on the side of the Angolan rebels was reported by Benjamin Welles in the N.Y. Times May 12. Writing from Lisbon, Welles said Portuguese authorities suspected that the Ghanaian government had been training, supplying and financing Angolan rebels. Ghanaians were reported to have been instructors during 1960 at an alleged terrorist training camp for Angolan rebels near Thysville in the Congo Republic (Léopoldville).

The rebels were said to be operating largely in 3 north-south "avenues": (1) from São Salvador do Congo south; (2) from Maquela do Zombo through Damba to N'Gage; (3) from Quimbele to Sanza Pombo. In 7 weeks the rebels were reported to have killed nearly 1,000 persons. The rebellion was estimated to have caused the loss of 45% of Angola's $55 million-a-year coffee crop so far.

3,400 Portuguese troops were shipped from Lisbon May 5 to strengthen government forces in Angola. The reinforcements reportedly increased the total there to 15,000-18,000 troops, including 10,000 Africans.

Despite Portuguese censorship of all news and correspondence from Angola, much military news continued to be reported by the official Portuguese news agency Lusitania. The use of Portuguese air force planes to disperse bands of rebels was reported May 4. Planes were reported May 13 to have destroyed a building sheltering 300 rebels in the Sanza Pombo area and to have attacked a rebel stronghold near Sanza Pombo. Planes also were used May 15 to help repel a rebel raid on an air base at Toto. Rebel attacks on Sanza Pombo had been repulsed by troops and civilians May 7-8. Troops and civilians also were reported May 8 to have beaten off an attack on the Lubo custom and police post on the Congo border by rebels reportedly armed with weapons of types used by the Congolese (Léopoldville) army. [See p. 157E3]

Great Britain

London Dock Strike. A wildcat strike of London dock workers and stevedores Apr. 19-May 4 tied up about 70 ships in London harbor, idled nearly 15,000 men (about half of the London dock force) and forced an increase in the price of some perishable foods. The walkout, opposed by the Transport & General Workers Union, was in protest against a London Dock Labor Board decision to permit a company to employ 6 non-registered dockworkers, including non-union men, to unload barges. The strikers agreed to return to their jobs May 4 pending a board investigation of their grievances. [See Vol. XX, p. 392F2]

Ruanda-Urundi

Ruanda Declares Independence. About 3,000 mayors and municipal councilors met Jan. 28 in Giterama, Ruanda (northern half of the Belgian-administered UN trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi), ousted Kigeri V, 25, the mwami (ruler), and declared Ruanda an independent republic.

The meeting had been called to free the Bahutu tribe from domination by the Watusi giants. The Bahutus represented 85% of Ruanda's population. The meeting elected Grégoire Kayibanda as prime minister of a provisional government and Diminique Mbonyumutwa as president. Joseph Gitera Habyarimana retained his post as Legislative Council president. The council was composed of 40 members of the Parmehutu Party (one of the political groups of the Bahutu tribe opposed to the hereditary monarchy of Kigeri, a Watusi) and 4 Aprosoma (Association of the Promotion of the Masses) Party members.

The Giterama meeting followed an Ostend, Belgium conference, ending Jan. 12, at which Belgium tried to settle a dispute between rival factions in Ruanda-Urundi on the holding of elections. Belgium, which had promised the territory elections in January, adhered to a UN General Assembly recommendation of Dec. 20, 1960 to postpone the balloting until March. The Assembly had asked for the delay to permit the reconciliation of opposing political groups.

Belgian rule in Ruanda-Urundi was criticized in a UN commission report made public Mar. 16 and submitted to the UN Trusteeship Committee Mar. 17. The report of the commission, composed of representatives of Haiti, Togo and Iran, was based on visits to the trust territory and to the Ostend meeting. The report said: local officials in Ruanda-Urundi had maneuvered to establish pro-Belgian régimes before the commission had arrived and in defiance of the UN General Assembly; Belgian authorities "were completely lacking" in cooperation with the commission; the Ostend meeting was not represented by all political factions in Ruanda-Urundi but was dominated by those who favored elections; there was no evidence that Belgium was creating a military base in the area.

In a speech to the UN Assembly Mar. 17, commission chairman Max Dorsinville declared "that as long as [Belgium] . . . persists in sheltering the administration in Usumbura [the territory's capital] for acts taken in formal opposition to the recommendations of the General Assembly . . . there is no possibility of arriving at a solution. . . ."

The Assembly Apr. 21 approved a 16-point 24-nation resolution calling for legislative elections in Ruanda-Urundi in August. Belgium was the only nation opposed. The resolution said that pending the elections, which were to be observed by a UN commission, "broad-based caretaker [local] governments" were to be established in both parts of the territory. Other points in the assembly resolution: (1) A referendum was to be held in Ruanda to determine whether the hereditary monarchy was to be retained; if voters approved, they were to decide whether they wanted Kigeri V to return from exile to resume his throne. (2) Ruanda-Urundi should eventually be established as "a single, united and composite state." (3) Belgium should grant amnesty to political prisoners in the trust territory; Brazil, Canada and Tunisia, as members of a UN commission, were to help effect the release of those prisoners. [See Vol. XX, p. 474G1]

— LATIN AMERICA —

Brazil

U.S., IMF Aid. The U.S. and the International Monetary Fund announced May 17 that they would lend Brazil $498 million to help ease balance-of-payment difficulties.

The U.S. was to lend Brazil $338 million and permit it to delay repayment of a previous $305 million loan. The IMF was to provide Brazil with $160 million in stand-by credit ($40 million of which was to be repaid in 12 months) and to grant it a postponement of repayment of a $140 million debt. (Brazil's foreign debt currently totaled $2.859 billion, including $1.759 billion owed to the U.S.) As a condition of the U.S. and IMF aid, Brazil had agreed to reduce its huge budget deficit, restrain private credit and to drop its inflationary support of coffee exports. [See pp. 168G3; Vol. XX, 395A3]

Peru

Riots. Followers and opponents of Gen. Manuel A. Odria, ex-Peruvian president (1948-56), clashed in Huancayo May 13. 4 persons were killed and more than 60 injured, including Odria, before police and soldiers quelled the disorders. Odria, who had planned to tour the Huancayo area, canceled the trip and returned to Lima. Odria planned to run in the next presidential elections. [See Vol. XVI, p. 271A2]

U.S. Aid Misuse Charged. U.S. International Cooperation Administration auditor Frank Kemler May 17 told a U.S. House Government Operations subcommittee investigating U.S. foreign aid operations in Latin America that the Peruvian government had squandered most of the $13 million the U.S. had granted it in 1956-60 for drought relief. Kemler testified that his audits had shown that only 5% of the food bought had been given to needy victims. Kemler, citing an example of alleged unauthorized use of the U.S. funds, said the government had built 8 homes for Puno officials that were sold to them below cost. [See Vol. XX, pp. 472B2, 283C3]

— ECONOMY —

U.S. Output Drop. U.S. production of goods and services was at an annual rate of $499.8 billion in January-March, the Commerce Department reported May 18. This was $3.7 billion below the Oct.-Dec. 1960 production rate and $1.2 billion below the Jan.-Mar. 1960 rate. [See p. 87A-D1]

Family Income Up. The Commerce Department reported May 20 that the average annual U.S. family income had risen to $6,900 in 1960, almost $300 above the 1959 figure. More than 45% of U.S. families had incomes above $6,000; about 17%, of $10,000 or over; almost 13%, below $2,000. Total family income rose $20 billion in the year to about $385½ billion in 1960. [See p. 87E1; Vol. XX, 133E2]

Total personal incomes were at an annual rate of $407½ billion during January-March, down $1 million from the final 1960 quarter, the department estimated May 18. [See p. 169B-C3]

— RELIGION —

Pope for War on Poverty. Pope John XXIII, addressing Italian workers and labor representatives of 58 other countries May 14 at the 70th anniversary celebration of Pope Leo XIII's encyclical letter "Rerum Novarum," urged a planned worldwide program of economic aid to the people of under-developed countries. The pope simultaneously announced plans to publish an encyclical he had written on Leo XIII's letter, which was generally considered one of the church's major statements of social principles. John XXIII said his encyclical listed "problems of social action" still pending, some "grave and at times dangerous new problems" and ways those problems could be "recompensed" in the light of Roman Catholic teachings. [See Vol. XX, p. 487B1; XIX, 223D-G3]

New Saint. Pope John XXIII canonized Bertilla Boscardin (1888-1922) May 11. The new saint had been beatified by Pope Pius XII in 1952. [See Vol. XX, p. 199F3]

— MISCELLANEOUS —

Sahara Air Crash. An Air France Super Constellation airliner, en route from Brazzaville, Congo Republic to Paris, crashed in the Sahara near Edjele, Algeria May 10. All 79 persons aboard, including 14 children, were killed. Among the victims: Mrs. Alan Lukens, wife of the U.S. chargé d'affaires in the Central African Republic, and their 3 children; Republic of Chad Education Min. Ahmed Mangue; Central African Republic cabinet member M. Gouandjia. [See Vol. XX, p. 300E3]